

# Hongkong

# Advertiser



No. 3719

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.



THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

**Banks.**

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... \$2,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... \$2,000,000

BANKERS: CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES: PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

A and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [310]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... \$1,500,000

SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,165,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months ..... 5 per cent.

" 6 " ..... 4 "

" 3 " ..... 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [30]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital ..... \$200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

H. Stoltzfus, Esq.

Chief Manager: G. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.).

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

**Hotels.**

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,

HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,

Proprietor.

24] PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 4,350 feet above sea-level, having been leased by the Proprietors of the "VICTORIA HOTEL," is NOW open and will be run in conjunction with their HOTEL in Queen's Road, thus enabling them to offer special inducements to Visitors and Residents.

SPECIAL WINTER RATES,

FROM NOVEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO MARCH 31ST,

1894.

One person, per day ..... \$ 3.00

One person, per week ..... 19.00

One person, one month ..... 55.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day ..... 5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week ..... 32.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month ..... 95.00

For full particulars apply to

VICTORIA HOTEL,

Hongkong, 14th October, 1893. [25]

THOMAS' GRILL ROOMS,

(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street).

THE Under-signed has always thought that

such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIRR and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be

First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK

at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to

SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES

per MENU or ORDER—the Parties sending

Dishes, &c., for same—and Cash. Scale on

application.

Monthly Board for One Person, \$35.00

Tiffin ..... \$1.50

AMERICAN FROZEN OYSTERS always

on hand and served in every style.

Breakfast ..... 45.50

Tiffin ..... 75

Dinner ..... 8.00

SPECIAL TIFFINS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style at short notice.

W. THOMAS,

Proprietor.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1893. [31]

## Insurances.

### THE STANDARD.

#### ENDOWMENT

#### ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:—  
(a)—It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.  
(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.  
(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.  
(d)—The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,  
DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,  
Agents,  
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.  
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [347]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Under-signed are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

#### NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180]

#### GENERAL NOTICE

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000] \$83,333.33

RESERVE FUND ..... \$315,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

#### MANAGER.—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [97]

#### Intimations.

#### SHANGHAI RACES.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

FOUND.

A VALUABLE BROOCH.

Apply to

#### A. HAHN,

No. 1, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 4th April, 1894. [433]

#### LOST.

AT the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on the night of the 21st instant—

A SILVER-BRADED WAISTCOAT.

The finder will oblige by returning them to

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Hongkong, 29th March, 1894.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,

COAL AND PROVISION MER-

CHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION

AGENTS,

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTIEN'S GENUINE

COMPOSITION.

HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT.

DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR LAUNCHES.

&c., &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1893. [393]

## Intimations.

### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

#### NEW GOODS.

#### RAIN COATS AND UMBRELLAS.

#### CHAIR APRONS, RUBBER BOOTS.

#### REMINGTON TYPE-WRITERS.

#### FILTERS

#### to GALLON.

#### COOKING RANGES, COOKING UTENSILS.

#### ASPINALL'S ENAMELS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LTD.

## WARM CLOTHES.

THESE will all be spoilt before next cold weather unless properly taken care of.

NAPHTHALINE  
is the best thing to keep away Moths, &c., and prevent clothes smelling nasty.

FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1894.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

## WINES AND SPIRITS.

On and after the 1st April, 1894, the Prices of our WINES and SPIRITS will be as follows:—

P O R T.  
(For Invalids and general Use.)

	Per dozen Cases.
B Vintage, superior quality, Red Capsule.....	\$14.40
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	16.20
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Vtlet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	20.40
E Port after removal should be reserved for a month before use. Wine required for drinking at once should be ordered to be despatched at the Dispensary before sent out. These wines are too well known to need comment.	

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

S H E R R Y.

B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule..... \$10.80

C Marzalla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule..... 12.00

CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule..... 12.00

D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice Old Wine, White Seal Capsule..... 14.40

E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled)..... 20.40

B, C, and CC are excellent dinner wines or for invalids and delicate stomachs. D and E are after dinner wines of a very superior vintage. All are true X'res wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

C L A R E T.

B St. Estephe, Red Capsule..... \$6.96 7.56

C St. Julien, Red Capsule..... 9.00 9.60

D La Rose, Red Capsule..... 12.90 13.92

Sainte Croix..... 7.20 7.92

Cussac..... 9.60 10.44

Château d'Anglade..... 13.20 14.40

Château Haut Brion Larivière 18.60 19.20

Ct d'ent Mouton d'Armagnac.....

hacq..... 21.00 22.20

Our Claret, including the lowest priced, are guaranteed to be the genuine product of the juice of the grape, and are not artificially made from raisins and currants, as is generally the case with cheap wines.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

H O C K.

Nierstein..... \$12.00

Rudesheimer..... 21.00

Hockheimer..... 24.00

BURGUNDY.

Chablis, white wine..... 15.00

Mercureuil, superior white wine 18.00

Volnay, very superior red wine 21.00 22.20

MADEIRA AND CHAMPAGNE.

Full particulars of the various Brands on application.

B R A N D Y.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule..... \$14.40

B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule..... 16.20

C Very Old Liqueur Cognac..... 22.40

D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vinata, Red Capsule..... 36.00

E Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1862 Vintage..... 48.00

All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and vintage.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

W H I S K Y.

SCOTCH.—

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule..... \$10.80

B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark..... 10.80

C Watson's Abelour-Glenlivet, Red Capsule with Name and Trade Mark..... 12.00

D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Vtlet Capsule..... 14.40

E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule..... 15.00

Daniel Crawford's finest Very Old Scotch Whisky..... 14.40

## Intimations.

Our lowest priced Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. We recommend our customers not to be deterred by the lowness of price from trying them all. For a soda-whisky, Thorne's Blend and Watson's Glenorchy are equal to my Abelour-Glenlivet is a very old Peat Whisky, this could not be replaced in stock at the price. D and E are too well known to need comment.

IRISH.—

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule..... \$12.00

B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule..... 15.00

C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule..... 18.00

All these are very fine old. C has been stocked in Hongkong in wood for 20 years, there being little sale for Irish Whisky in the Colony.

AMERICAN.—

Genuine Bourbon Whisky, Fine Old, Red Capsule, with our Name and Trade Mark..... \$15.00

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

G I N

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule..... \$7.20

B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule..... 7.00

R U M.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule..... \$15.00

Good Lewward Island..... 8.00

Gordi Lewward Island..... \$2.50 per Gallon.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities will be supplied at proportionate wholesale rates.

We only guarantee our Wines and Spirits to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony, or from our authorised Agents at the Coast Ports.

L I Q U E U R S.

Benedictine, Marastino, Curacao, Herring's Cherry Cordial, Chartreuse, Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, &c.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1894.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

WHO IS IT PAYS THE PIPER?

On June 5th, 1893, JAMES HENRY LOGAN, a "preventive officer" employed by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company to detect opium-smuggling on their vessels and so save them from the possible penalty of confiscation, discovered two tins of prepared opium, each containing about 125 taels, among the baggage of LAM YIK and LAM SIU, who were embarked as passengers on the steamer *Fathian*, bound for Canton. This opium was not entered on the manifest, and so it was discovered by the I.M. Customs searchers on arrival in Canton it would have rendered the vessel and cargo liable to confiscation, or to a fine in the discretion of the native authorities. After the opium was unearthed by LOGAN, the two owners produced "permits" from the Hau Fook hong, lessees of the Hongkong opium monopoly, sanctioning possession of the 250 taels. The Hongkong Government, honestly endeavouring in its own underhanded, bungling, stupid way to check smuggling, had enacted various Opium Ordinances, in one of which (sec. 38, ord. 21 of 1891) there are references to non-declaration in manifest, and forfeiture of non-declared opium. What the legislative genius who framed the law meant, heaven only knows; but LOGAN took it to mean that this particular lot of 250 taels belonging to LAM YIK and LAM SIU was liable to confiscation from the simple fact of its being undeclared on the manifest. Accordingly he brought the case before the acting police magistrate, Comr. W. C. H. HASTINGS, R.N., who at that time was a very raw amateur on the bench. Mr. HASTINGS upheld LOGAN's contention, and confiscated the opium. The two Chinese appealed, and on the 8th August the Full Court decided that the magistrate had clearly misunderstood the wording of the law; the opium must be returned and LOGAN must pay the costs. As it happened, he was not a Government servant, nor recognised in any way as an official, so that the Attorney-General saved the humiliation of having to appear in the case and see the fruits of his own infinite clumsiness at law-making. Another result of LOGAN's status, or want of status, was that he became personally responsible for the costs—some \$250. Being a poor man, he could not pay; his employers, being a "conscienceless company," held out for "principle at any cost," since the cost did not fall on them. As VOLTAIRE said, "It is grand to see a martyr in a just cause—but not in a looking-glass." So the H.K. C. & M. S. Co. refused to pay the costs. As VOLTAIRE said, "It is grand to see a martyr in a just cause—but not in a looking-glass." So the H.K. C. & M. S. Co. refused to pay the costs. The force of the recent bomb explosion in Paris was something terrific. Many of the windows were smashed in the Senate House, as were also hundreds elsewhere in the street.

ARREST OF AN ANARCHIST.

The anarchist Meunier, believed to be implicated in the Paris explosion, has been arrested in London; he offered a desperate resistance.

"choked off" by the Colonial Secretary; and when he attempted to go further in the matter by moving for a Commission to inquire into the whole question of the Opium Farm and Ordinances, the Governor abruptly closed the session and went away to Japan.

This is the shortest possible *résumé* of facts which have already come to the knowledge of the public through our columns. We now learn that by the last English mail (March 25th) a despatch was received by Mr. G. T. M. O'BRIEN, Colonial Secretary and acting Governor, from the Secretary of State, directing that sec. 38 and 39 of Ord. 22 of 1891 be amended as soon as possible in the direction proved necessary by the Company's memorial; and that LOGAN be paid \$537 out of the public funds, being \$300 as compensation for his unjust imprisonment, and \$37 as the amount for which his property was sold.

At the Magistrate this afternoon Mr. H. E. Wodehouse held an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the fire that originated in No. 136, Bonham Strand West on Wednesday night, with disastrous results to six other houses in the vicinity. No evidence of a compromising nature being produced, and the police having no suspicion, his Worship ordered the release of the premises.

The oldest dressmaker's bill in the world has been discovered on a Chaldean tablet, dating 2800 B.C. It has an entry of "93 pure vestments for the priests." Among the items are "ten white robes of the Temple, eight robes of the house of his lady, ten pair of gold collars, two white robes and four accented robes." Also "two winters" probably scarfs for binding about the waist. Before this discovery, the oldest account of this sort was on a tablet dating over 1400 B.C.

The above record of events might well be amplified by the mention of numerous side points, all of importance in their way; but we must be brief. There are several valuable lessons to be learnt from the history of the LOGAN case. In the first place, we have always protested vehemently against the folly of the Opium policy pursued by the Hongkong Government, and this affair strengthens our contention at every step; the prevention of smuggling can never be effected by such incompetent dinkers as the Hongkong Legislature, and indeed the ablest men on earth would have their work cut out if they tackled the problem. The infamous agreement negotiated by Sir JUDEA RUSSELL between the British and Chinese Governments is a millstone round our necks, as the local authorities will of a certainty find out—though, as usual, they are sure to be too late in making the discovery; it is already patent enough to any ordinary man of intelligence, but officials are not ordinary mortals. In the second place, when novices are appointed to dispense justice, they cannot fail to administer some degree of injustice with it; Mr. HASTINGS is no doubt an excellent officer and a gallant sailor, but law is not his forte; he may do better than many, but there is no getting over hard facts, and Lord RILEY's dispatch conclusively shows that LOGAN was unjustly treated; he was punished for the amateur magistrate's ignorance of law. We have expressed our opinion of this previously, and what we said then (December 2nd, 1893) cannot be improved now:

That the magistrate acted *ultra vires* was proved in the Appeal Court, and that he ought to have been made the defendant in the suit no one can reasonably doubt, for it was Mr. HASTINGS in reality who took the opium from the claimants, who were customers of the Opium Farmer. Yet LOGAN, against whom the appeal went, was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court proceeding, for further punishment, and by him was imprisoned for three days. In inflicting a severe punishment on the appeal he was mulcted in over \$200 as costs of the legal proceedings, and being unable to pay that sum was "sold up"; the proceeds of the sale of his goods and chattels being insufficient to liquidate the costs, he was brought before the very magistrate who had made the original mistake which led to the costly Supreme Court

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1894.

going down the hill Mr. Taylor commenced to drive the lengthy due, and at the entrance to the straight he had got within a couple of lengths of the leaders, Elsinore having dropped away after making a bold show opposite the village. In the race home Exchange was the first to crack up, and Dusit, gamely answering his jockey's calls, collared Silver King fifty yards from the chair and going on, won easily by a length; Exchange was a bad third, and the others nowhere. Time, 2min. 0sec.

LADIES' NATION RACE, three prices presented by the Polo Club; to saddle a pony on the course at the winning post, mount, ride round a post about 250 yards distant; return dismount, and receive a cigar and a box of matches from a lady, light the cigar, mount, and ride over the same course again. First past the winning post, with cigar alight, and girls tight to win. Entrance, \$1.

Mr. Blank's g. Exile, nom. by Mrs. Master, Mr. G. C. C. Master, 2 Mr. Salop's g. Cloister, nom. by Mrs. Combe, Major Lyle, 2

Mr. Cockshank's d. Barjo, nom. by Miss Jackson, Owner, 3

Mr. F. H. May's g. Sweet William, nom. by Mrs. May, Owner, 0

Mr. J. G. Forbes' g. Boanerge, nom. by Miss Murray, Owner, 0

Mr. Landal's g. Endeavour, nom. by Mrs. Hawkins, Owner, 0

Mr. Gedge's g. Pitcher, nom. by Miss B. Hancock, Owner, 0

Mr. Strick's g. Mac, nom. by Mrs. Eytion, Owner, 0

Barjo got a long way the best of the start and went the first part of the journey many lengths in front. Owing to there being apparently something wrong either with his cigar or the matches, or the pony's girths, his rider lost lots of time before getting under way for the final gallop. Meanwhile Mr. Master, who can ride a bit and dispensed with the use of stirrups, had obtained a clear lead and won just as he liked. Major Lyle, on a fearfully and wonderfully made old scrawny, was second, and Mr. Cockshank, who rode "puckily" to the end, a good third.

CHAMPIONS CUP; presented by D. R. Sassoone, Esq.—½ miles; for all China ponies; weight for-inches-as-per-scale—previous non-starters at this meeting \$100, extra. Second to receive \$10. Third to save. Entrance, \$3.

Mr. Taylor's g. Thunderbolt, 1st, 1st, 12lb.... Mr. Taylor 1

Mr. Cockshank's g. Havoc, 1st, 10lb.... Mr. Master 2

Mr. Carruthers' w. Nero, 1st, 1b.... Mr. Master 2

Mr. Cockshank's br. Gingadene, 1st, 10lb.... Mr. Gedge 0

Mr. R. Fraser-Smith's d. Duard, 1st, 1b.... Capt. Thomas 0

Mr. J. D. Humphreys' g. Swift, 1st, 10lb.... Mr. Har-Buck 0

Mr. David's g. Silver King, 1st, 1b.... Mr. Maunders 0

Havoc was most fancied, but Thunderbolt, Duard, Silver King and Nero were also strongly supported. The flag was dropped to a capital start and Gingadene made running from Silver King and Havoc, with Nero third, and the others in close order. After passing the Grand Stand the brown subscription pony was passed by Silver King and Nero, Havoc lying third, very close up, with Thunderbolt handy and holding a good place next the rails. After passing the Bowrington Bridge Havoc rushed to the front and was followed up the hill by Silver King and Thunderbolt, with Swift and Nero in hot pursuit. Making the descent to the village Thunderbolt parted company with Silver King and lay at the quarter-mile post challenged for the lead, the rest of the field closing up rapidly as they faced for home. Havoc cut it inside the distance, and Thunderbolt, most judiciously ridden by Mr. Taylor, running true to the end, won somewhat easily at the finish by rather more than a length, with Nero a fair third, and the rest of the field close together. Times 24, 68, 1.42, 2.17, and 2.49.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

## PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING AND CRIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—I have read with considerable interest the article in your paper of the 2nd inst about those two Chinese gold-smugglers arriving from Canton, and baying in their possession, born's and other illicit arms. You seem to think that the people of Hongkong ought to rely as much on the Chinese Customs as on their own Police to prevent this sort of thing. One might expect it certainly, considering how much the Hongkong Government does for the Chinese in the shape of anti-smuggling regulations, etc.; but "things are seldom what they seem," and that is what I wish to explain to you readers.

Though so much has been talked and written of it, the efficiency and management of the Chinese Maritime Customs is a myth, a snare, a delusion. It might have been some good years ago; but now the good billies, the so-called Indoor Staff, are occupied by the inexpensive friends, and "friends-of-friends," of the powers that be. Unfit for any brain work, they are thrust into these sinecure positions, which an average schoolboy of 14 is capable of filling.

These people, who work five hours a day and in that time write their private letters, who gamble and get drunk like gentlemen, who gring to and favor the "princely" European firms and who lord it over the Chinese and Parsees, who become members of the rebel societies, and import arms for use against the government that pays them—these people have summer-houses kept for them on the hills, houses for Sunday picnics, they get two years' leave on full pay every seven years, they are pampered and paid large salaries, besides grabbing other perquisites; while the members of the Outdoor Staff, who do the real work, are paid mere pittances and treated like dogs. They work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., 12 hours daily, and longer—a scandal in this climate. They commence with a pay of \$60 per month, and after two years' service may possibly get \$120. The highest position they can aspire to is Acting Examiner; they then do the work of a full Examiner, but don't get the full pay. Probably most of your readers don't know what an Examiner has to do; well, let them take a trip to Canton and pay a visit to the Examination Shed at about noon any day. They will be driven to wonder just as I was, how people can do mental work for 12 hours a day in that noisy, dusty, awful place; and the quantity of stuff they have to be able to validate accurately and promptly is almost incredible. And for all that \$120 a month, say about \$13! They get no house-hold no Sanatorium, etc., but when they are sick for three months they are discharged. They are entitled to a year's leave on half-pay every ten years, but cannot afford to take it because of their small pay. The Customs authorities make no allowance in the matter of salaries on account of the fall of exchange, although every respectable firm in China and India has done so. "If they don't like, they may leave," is the rule of the Service, and in these few words lies the whole secret that keeps the concern going. For men simply

cannot leave; they know the work of a Customs officer, but there is no market for Customs offices. A shoe-maker who does not like his employer goes to another shoe-making shop and a new master; but a Customs officer cannot change in the same free manner, as there is no other employer at hand. They dare not ask for anything, much less grumble or strike, because they may at any time be discharged, and that means starvation to themselves and their families. New men, deluded into the belief that it is a great chance, are always ready to snap up any vacancy in the Customs. People talk about "awful systems" at home, but this is slavery and is not even "at home."

And now, too, as you have reported, the foreign Tidewaiters are gradually being replaced by Chinese. What sort of supervisor can you expect from Chinese coolies and half-starved Europeans? None at all or only of a very bad sort I should say. Then is it any wonder that arms, opium, and anything else can be constantly smuggled? Then there are our own Hongkong Police! They have been asking for an increase of pay and we ourselves have refused it through our members of the Legislative Council. They are almost as badly off as the Customs people, although they have a pension to look forward to. They ought to be paid better, since our safety depends on it. The raters will not mind the expenditure if corresponding decreases are made where merited. We would rather pay more than have our houses blown up with bombs and our streets made dangerous by the scum of Kwangtung. Let those who want arguments refer to the "Economy of high wages," which appeared lately in the *Contemporary Review*.

Yours truly, ANTI-ANARCHIST.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894.

## OUR DEFICIENT WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "Hongkong Telegraph."—Relative to your very interesting leader in last night's *Telegraph* which will, I trust, cause a slight explosion in the camp of the Philistines, allow me to refresh the memory of your readers on the subject of questions put to the late Mr. J. M. Price in the Legislative Council on the 7th May, 1888, bearing on the Tyman Water Works? If there is a copy of the official verbatim report of what was said on the subject as far back as 1888:—

## THE TYMAN WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. A. P. MacEwan, pursuant to notice, asked—Presuming that the water will be supplied to the town by next November, is there to be a new distribution for fire-extinguishing purposes, and, if so, by what date will it be completed? Is such distribution included in the present estimated cost of the Tyman Water Works? If not, what will the extra cost amount to?

The Surveyor-General—On account of the great cost there will not be two sets of mains, one for fire extinction and the other for general use. For the present it is intended to utilize the one set of mains for both purposes. Some ten years hence when the population shall have largely increased and the correspondingly increased demand on the general mains shall have tended to decrease pressure, it will no doubt be found necessary to lay separate mains for fire extinction.

Sir William Des Voeux—I think you had better alter the first sentence to "on account of the great cost no provision has been made," instead of saying that provision "will be made," because the latter makes me responsible for it, and I have to do with it.

Apparently what Mr. Price originally said was "Provision will be made for a separate fire service," the report is palpably and clumsy "cooked."

Thanking you in anticipation for the favour of space for this note.

Yours faithfully,

OLD RESIDENT.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894.

## CANTON.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, April 4th.

The local wiseacres have put their heads together, and the *fat* has gone forth that, as there are more than twice as many four-legged animals in "bameen" as there are two-legged ones, the former (i.e., the canines) shall be subjected to a poll-tax of \$5 per head, as against \$2 for bipeds. This will probably lead to a rise in the price of bricks and a proportionate fall in the dog-meat market; for not many men value their dogs so much more than themselves as \$5 to 2. It is stated that the proceeds of the new tax are to be devoted to founding a P-ster Institute.

We can't help carrying our minds back to the good old days when we had to "shell-out" ten bob for a dog and another ten for a gun—thoroughly typical British squeezes, which we all admit patriotically when we don't have to pay them!

When exiled to these uttermost ends of the earth, our consolation has been that we had escaped ten thousand miles from these petty, extortionate survivals of feudal tyranny; but here they are down on us again as of old.

It is urged that dogs are liable to be a nuisance, and so must be kept under restrictions.

That is all right, if only the same principle were applied justly and impartially to other nuisances.

I know what you will say—that I want to "compound for sins" I have a mind to, by damning those I'm not inclined to! but never mind, that is fair, and all should be treated equally. Take the steam whistle nuisance! if it was put on every whistle, nobody would object; and if they could be fitted up like gas-meters, to register the exact amount of usage and pay in proportion, everybody (almost) would simply dance for joy. Here in Canton, from a variety of causes, the steam-whistle plague is worse than in any other part of the whole world. When China made her foreign treaties, why on earth did she not insert a clause providing the penalty of *ling-chi* for such outrages? In Hongkong, according to occasional reports in your papers, the authorities seem to pronounce promptly on any *nest-exterminant*, whistler, and hailer, draw, and quarter the miscreant if he cannot find a good excuse; and the result is that you very seldom hear a shrill, ear-splitting shriek prolonged more than half an hour at a stretch. Here, however, almost every skipper, white, yellow, or variegated, seems to imagine himself the Angel Gabriel blowing the last trumpet on a go-horse-power high C—but unfortunately it never is the last! We often wish it was. They come close up to the Bund, almost under our windows, and then (as it seems) fit the whistle open and go ashore, leaving it in full swing till it come back—lest they should be fog-bound, perhaps! We must indeed be a long-suffering and optimistic community, for we never kill them; we just let them live. In hope of reformation. Were we mere ordinary mortals we should long ago have risen in our wrath and torn them limb from limb, and danced a war-dance over their mangy remains, and then kicked them into the muddy creek to suffocate to death.

Our Church is at present undergoing repair, and services are being held in the Masonic Hall. When the alterations are completed, it is expected that at least three more souls will be attracted, bringing the total up to a round dozen

of regular attenders, of whom half are missionaries, out of a population of about 500, more or less. A rumour was circulated the other day that the sacred edifice was to be taken down, as there was no further use for it; or else to be turned into a hotel. Here is a good idea—why not make this the proposed Pasteur Institute, and thereby save money?

## CHEAP SILVER, OR THE GOLD MONOPOLY.

The ideas in the article under the heading which appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of February 13th were penned several months previously, at the time that a gold standard had just been decided upon for India, and were intended for publication but rejected on the ground that bi-metalism without a permanently fixed ratio was an impossibility and multi-metalism a delusion. I, of course, could not see why ideas on the subject might not be given publicity to, even if not sound; the more so as I believe these to be based on the firmest of foundations, viz, Natural Law.

And now, too, as you have reported, the foreign Tidewaiters are gradually being replaced by Chinese. What sort of supervisor can you expect from Chinese coolies and half-starved Europeans? None at all or only of a very bad sort I should say. Then is it any wonder that arms, opium, and anything else can be constantly smuggled?

Let me add that many of the results

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